FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 APRIL 1985

Lebanon

Hundreds of detainees at Ansar Camp who took an active part in "terrorist activities" against the Israelis were "temporarily" transferred to a jail in Israel on 2 April, IDF radio announced. The remaining detainees are being released as a gesture aimed at improving relations with the local population, the radio said. Commenting on the move in a Jerusalem radio interview, IDF Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi said that over 600 detainees will be released and the others will be safer and more comfortable in Israel than in Lebanon, adding that they will be treated in accordance with international law including the Fourth Geneva Convention. Meanwhile, an Israeli soldier was killed and three others were wounded by attacks in southern Lebanon, according to an IDF announcement cited by IDF radio. As for Israel's future plans for the border area, Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin revealed that Israel has already decided on the size of the "security strip" it seeks to establish, Jerusalem radio reported.

Gunfire continued in Sidon where recent fighting has caused 204 casualties, most of them civilians, according to Beirut radio. Although the radio said that a Lebanese Army unit of 30 armored cars had departed from Beirut for Sidon, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon subsequently stated that the unit was waiting at Beirut Airport because of reservations expressed by government Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt about sending Army reinforcements to Sidon.

In a separate development, Phalangist Party leader Eli Karamah met with Lebanese Forces officials Samir Ja'ja' and Eli Hubayqah, Voice of Lebanon radio noted. The discussions were "positive" and will be followed by other meetings, the radio added.

Jordan

The Jordanian Embassy in Rome was the target of a bazooka attack the morning of 3 April, according to AFP reports.

Sudan

"Thousands of People's Alliance" members staged a procession on 2 March supporting President Ja'far Numayri and the May revolution, SUNA reported. Vice President Al-Rashid Al-Tahir Bakr read a message, carried by the agency, from President Numaryi in Washington D.C. in which Numayri said he followed the confrontation with "remnants of treason and agentry" with confidence. Numayri reiterated that attempts to harm Sudan's revolution are doomed to failure.

Syria

President Hafiz al-Asad asked Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm to form a new cabinet after accepting the latter's resignation, SANA reported.

In another development, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' returned to Damascus after a 1-day trip during which he delivered messages to Saudi Arabia's King Fahd and Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad from President al-Asad on current Arab developments, Damascus radio reported. According to a KUNA report the message from Al-Asad dealt primarily with the Lebanon situation.

Tunisia-Libya

The Tunisian paper *AL-SABAH*, cited by KUNA, accused Libya of being behind an anti-Jewish radio calling itself "Voice of Vengeance Radio, the Voice of Sacred Hatred." The radio, which directs its broadcasts at Arab Maghreb countries, calls for a "terrorist stance" and violates goodneighborly relations, the paper added.

Western Sahara

One hundred and twenty Moroccan soldiers were killed during an attack by the Saharan People's Liberation Army near Bujdur on 31 March, according to a Saharan Information Ministry statement cited by Algiers radio.

Pakistan

Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo announced that in line with establishing a "true Islamic democracy" in Pakistan the federal Cabinet will be formed "next week," Karachi radio reported.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 064 *3 April 1985*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Karmal Speech at 15th PDPA Plenum Held 19 March ..... C 1
AFP Cites 'Western Diplomats' on Defense Minister ..... C 11
AFP: Mujahidin Leader Visits Western Capitals ..... C 12
Rebels in Konduz, Herat Province Reported Crushed ..... C 12
U.S. Plans for Bases Endanger Indian Ocean Area ..... C 12
BAKHTAR on Rebels' Attempts To Disrupt Key Road ..... C 13
Rebel Repents Anti-Islamic Deeds, Surrenders ..... C 13

PAKISTAN

Colombo: Zia Discusses Relations With Sri Lanka ..... F 1
Junejo on Cabinet Formation, Power Transfer ..... F 1
Sudan's Numayri To Arrive 9 Apr for State Visit ..... F 1
Belgian Vice Prime Minister To Arrive 10 Apr ..... F 1
Elections Planned for Azad Jammu, Kashmir 15 May ..... F 1
Afghan Rebel Activities in Herat, Helmand Noted ..... F 1
MASHRIQ Views Gorbachev 'Advice' on Afghanistan *[27 Mar]* ..... F 2
Editorial Urges Soviets To End War in Afghanistan *[MASHRIQ 28 Mar]* ..... F 2
DAWN on Funding Available for Trade With USSR *[29 Mar]* ..... F 3
HAIDAR: Prime Minister Urged To Remain Ethical *[28 Mar]* ..... F 3
Democratic Process Needs End of Martial Law *[NAWA-E WAQT 30 Mar]* ..... F 3

OTHER COUNTRIES

BANGLADESH

Delhi Reports Ershad's Withdrawal of Concessions ..... G 1

INDIA

Mauritius Prime Minister Visits, Meets Gandhi ..... G 1
Received by Gandhi ..... G 1
Holds Talks With Gandhi ..... G 1
Gandhi, Jugnauth Speak at Banquet ..... G 1
Home Minister on Situation in Assam, Punjab ..... G 1
Punjab To Remain 'Restricted Area' Until 2 July ..... G 2
State Minister Denies Bhopal Gas Leak Story ..... G 2
Sikh Priests Excommunicate Agriculture Minister ..... G 2
Opposition Criticizes New Pakistani Premier ..... G 2

NEPAL

Delhi on Bhandari Talks With Chand, Khatri ..... G 2

IRAN

Official Attacks Security Council Stance on War ..... I 1
UNESCO Head Reminds Iraq of Hague Convention ..... I 1
'Extremely Critical' Situation Reported in Sudan ..... I 1
Joint Staff Command Issues Communique No 2,061 ..... I 1
More Volunteers Leave for Battlefronts ..... I 2

Karmal Speech at 15th PDPA Plenum Held 19 March

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[Address by Babrak Karmal, PDPA Central Committee general secretary and DRA president, at the 15th PDPA Central Committee Plenum held on 19 March in the Delkosha Palace of the Revolutionary Council headquarters — announcer read]

[Text] Comrades, the distinctive feature of the period after the 14th PDPA Central Committee Plenum is, first of all, constituted by the preparedness from and celebration of the 20th anniversary of our party. This event was transformed into a new and moving aspiration for the consolidation of the unity and coordination of the party forces and all patriots toward the evolution of the revolution and its defense. The celebration of the 20th founding anniversary of the PDPA displayed that our party has, more than ever before, become popular, united and organized. The authority of our party, as the recognized political vanguard of society, has consistently increased. The guiding role of the party in the state has been enhanced, and its link with the broad masses of the people is being consolidated and expanded. Our party and revolutionary Afghanistan hold a strong international position. Internationalist solidarity with Afghanistan is developing uninterruptedly and the number of our friends abroad — despite the schemes of our class enemies, imperialism and reaction — is being increased.

All these rightly give us the feeling of pride for the national democratic and successful revolution in Afghanistan and gave strength to our energy and unbreakable determination toward the growth and development as well as defense of the homeland and revolution.

In the course of the last three PDPA Central Committee plenums, various aspects of the activities of the party and state organs were appraised in consolidating the Armed Forces, strengthening and intensifying moves against counterrevolution, improving the work of the party and state in attracting the masses to the revolution and toward defending the homeland and revolution, and enhancing the level of activity of the party and state organs in all localities. Specific plans for the realization of decisions were adopted which, to a certain extent, enabled us to coordinate and unite the activities of the party and state and social organs. All our work was more effective, was planned and organized in character, and the strategy enhanced. In this way specific results have been achieved.

These results are reflected primarily in a very important matter, such as the expansion and consolidation of state sovereignty in localities. During 1363 [year ended 21 March 1985] state sovereignty organs were established in a number of districts and subdistricts, and state rule was expanded in others. A large number of villages were emancipated from the sway of the counterrevolutionary bands. The persistent expansion and consolidation of state rule has a strong influence on the opinions and hearts of the people. Counterrevolutionaries have further lost their standing among the people and are being socially isolated. The people, by witnessing the futility of the bloody and shameless activity of the counterrevolutionaries, are turning away from them. In the course of the year, dozens of bands and hundreds of the deceived, either joined the revolutionary rule or laid down their weapons and ceased armed activity against the state. The strengthening and consolidation of our Armed Forces and the enhancement of their combat effectiveness is continuing. During 1363 our Army carried out a large number of military operations, and Sarandoy forces, in several operations, have repulsed the attacks of the counterrevolutionary bands. The effectiveness and results of the activities of the state information services considerably improved. All these availed us of the opportunity to foil the sinister plans of the counterrevolution toward intensifying tension in the country.

Specific positive results were also achieved in solving social and economic problems. The 1363 plan, concerning its fundamental indices, has been realized. For the first time since the revolution, the 1363 plan concerning the Gross National Product and national revenue, has been implemented. Industrial volume increased 4.6 percent in 1 year — 5 percent more than the level prior to the revolution.

Agriculture is enjoying stability, and during the current year maintained our people in the supply of primary foodstuffs. Construction, transportation and communications were further developed. The results of 1363 clearly show that the counterrevolutionaries and their foreign masters failed to accomplish their filthy schemes to disrupt the economy, to create disruption, hunger and famine. Our economy passed an imposed test in the course of the current year, and this was the result of the efforts of the party, revolutionary sovereignty and the millions of Afghan workers. Next year we are planning to take new steps toward implementing socioeconomic tasks.

However, if we were satisfied with what has been achieved, we would not have been true revolutionaries. We clearly realize and see that we are still at the beginning of the path. The people expect us to provide them conditions for a peaceful life and work. In assessing the present revolutionary conditions and the undeclared war of reaction and imperialism against our country, we ought to approach all levels of work with a high level of responsibility and serious demands, revolutionary discipline, solidarity, and the pursuance of the principle of control. These are our weak points: Despite their serious consideration, they have not been decisively dealt with by the party and state leadership.

During the previous PDPA Central Committee plenums, and also in the course of celebrating the 20th founding anniversary of the party, we emphasized the need for the intensification of struggle against the counterrevolution, the establishment and consolidation of revolutionary rule, and the speeding up of socioeconomic changes. It must be clearly stated that shortcomings and defects are present in the implementation of the adopted decisions and drafted plans.

The necessary reversal in the struggle toward the normalization of the situation in the country has not yet come about, and to a large extent this situation emanates from the fact that the broad masses of the people have so far not been attracted toward the development of revolution and its defense. We have not yet brought to complete victory our struggle to win over the masses. We must immediately and urgently take measures toward strengthening and intensifying party work among the masses and

bring the attention of all state sovereignty organs and all social organs to this most important issue.

The enhancement of the level of political activity of the masses must be maintained. We must provide conditions and opportunities for the broad participation of the masses in the struggle against the armed counterrevolution. This means the complete defeat and crushing of the counterrevolution: the fundamental guarantee for the final victory of our revolution is enshrined in this fact. The PDPA Central Committee Politburo in its 15th routine plenum raises for assessment the question of intensifying party work among the masses and enhancing the level of their activity in defending the homeland and revolution.

Comrades, our party considers the essence of its activity and aim as improving the living conditions of the people and all the Afghan workers so they succeed in controlling their destiny and the destiny of their country in the true and realistic meaning of the word. Only with the broad, active and direct participation of the masses can this aim be achieved. Party work among the masses must be directed toward the stimulation of their sociopolitical activity, so that our people correctly realize the essence of the current events and enhance their awareness of choice in the interests of peace, fruitful and prosperous work of their homeland and in the interest of their revolutionary sovereignty, which provides these conditions. This process must be persistently continued.

Our party, in the course of recent years, particularly after the national party conference, pays further attention to the strengthening of political and organizational work among the masses, the improvement of its forms and methods and the assessment and evolution of the outcomes obtained. The PDPA Central Committee directs the activity of all party committees and organizations as well as all party members toward this aim. We believe that the strengthening and intensification of political and organizational work among the masses is not a temporary but a permanent task, and constitutes the most important aspect of party work. The party committees and organizations are aimfully engaged in mass political work.

At present, the organs of the mass media explain the policy of the party and the reality of the revolutionary rule in a specific manner comprehensible to the masses. The forms and methods of mass political work have become more effective. All these facts made it possible to obtain positive and specific results in stimulating the political activity of the masses and their absorbtion toward the revolution. As an example, the acceptance of workers into the party and social organization is consistently being increased. During 1363 the PDPA accepted more than 30,000 people as candidate members of the party. At present there are more than 130,000 full and candidate members in the party ranks. The number of members of the DRA trade unions is more than 200,000; the DYOA has more than 150,000 members; the DWOA approximately 40,000 members; and the National Fatherland Front [NFF] has more than 700,000 members. The workers and residents of cities and villages join revolution defense groups, self-defense and other armed civilian forces, and take part in consolidating sovereignty in their relevant localities, in defending revolutionary order and in maintaining normal and tranquil conditions of life and work. Another important matter in this regard is the activity and interest of the workers in implementing socioeconomic measures in the growth of production, and in collective work in the reconstruction and repair of schools, hospitals, mosques, irrigation and energy establishments, roads, bridges, and so forth.

The work of democratic land and water reform has improved considerably. Here too we point out as a very important factor the democratization of this task, the broadening of the participation of peasants through peasants' councils and their cooperation in these reforms. This is a matter in which hundreds of thousands take part.

At present there are 20,000 literacy courses in the country, in which 380,000 people are engaged in learning. A total of 1 million people have become literate since the revolution. In the future we will consistently expand and continue the sacred task of eradicating illiteracy in the country. We are confident it will be successfully accomplished.

In this way the April Revolution, in particular its new stage, truly moved the broad masses of the people and provoked their political awareness and activity as well as their recruitment and participation in developing the revolution and its defense, which would not have been possible in decades under normal life.

However, we are not rating what has been achieved more highly than it deserves. We admit that our revolutionary tasks are not progressing as necessary within the limits of existing opportunities. We do not forget that we are not the only ones trying to involve the masses. Our class enemies — imperialism, reaction, feudal elements, bureaucrats from the monarchy period and the toppled compradores in the country — are trying to win over the masses of the people at any price and by resorting to all sorts of treacherous means. By using the counterrevolutionary bands that they themselves have created, they resort to terror and force against the naive and faithful people. They shed the blood of innocent people and use brutality mixed with lies and deception. There are still people of rank in their camps. It is our duty to rescue these people from the influence of the counterrevolution. We will inevitably succeed because truth and justice are on our side. The fact that most of them are being misled is temporary. However, on our side serious, consistent and purposeful effort is needed to achieve this aim.

A section of the people have not yet correctly realized the benefits of the new revolutionary life. They are still suffering at the hands of the counterrevolutionary bands in various forms. In some localities the counterrevolutionary bands still force young men to join their ranks and force the inhabitants to feed and shelter the bands. It should be clearly said that revolutionary rule has not yet done all it should for this section of the people. We ought to defend this part of the people more determinedly against the terrorist bands infiltrated from abroad. We have not yet made this section of the people aware of the truth of the lofty and noble aims of the party, the revolution, and revolutionary rule. We have not yet succeeded in organizing them to struggle against their class enemies and to participate in constructing a new life. It is clear that these localities and their inhabitants ought to be given more special attention by the party and revolutionary rule. If immediate and serious revolutionary work is not undertaken in

such localities of the country, our class enemy will take advantage of this shortcoming and will do everything possible to intensify oppression and pressure on them.

Finally we show serious shortcomings and defects in dealing with people in those areas where the enemy cannot create serious obstacles. This points to a lack of capability in the work of the party organizations among the masses. The analysis and assessment of the party work among the masses shows that the party and state organs, social organs, and the majority of party members still attach little importance to consistent and serious work among the masses. In dealing with the needs and daily demands of the workers, their approach is superficial and uninterested. They do not organize work to solve problems, which could and should be carried out in the interests of workers in the localities. With such behavior, we cannot increase mass support for the revolution and revolutionary sovereignty; on the contrary we alienate the masses. In work among the masses, there is still superficiality, political fuss, boasting and idle talk; the necessary unity between political and organizational work among the masses does not exist. Slogans and political measures to solve specific and important problems, such as setting up self-defense in localities, consolidating and expanding state rule, constructing, repairing and reviving economic and social projects, and so on, are not being strengthened and defined. Greater improvement in organizing mass-political work is also a serious demand. The forms and methods being used are usually monotonous and spiritless. The workers and the inhabitants have very little information about the aims of the party and revolutionary sovereignty, and about the measures which are being followed to achieve these aims and improve the living conditions of the people and struggle against armed counterrevolution. They do not fully realize their part and share in all these measures. The characteristics of various strata and groups of the people are not being correctly and completely considered. Comprehensible forms of work for the masses, and consideration for the customs and local traditions are not yet sufficient. Sufficient work has not been carried out with the cadres of propaganda and propagation, preachers, lecturers, and teachers of social sciences. Little attention is paid to recruiting elders, people of influence, ulema, and religious leaders in the localities, and to publicity work among the people.

In my opinion all these matters and many other questions relating to improving and completing publicity and propaganda work and raising its level to meet the demands of the situation, must be comprehensively and specifically assessed and analyzed in the nationwide ideological seminar, which will be convened in the near future.

Comrades, allow me now to speak of the fundamental tasks concerning improving party work among the masses. First of all, mass-political work cannot be advanced and realized in isolation. This task cannot be separated from the general condition of the ruling party and revolutionary sovereignty. Mass-political work can only be successful and effective and reach its goal, when a party and revolutionary rule matches its high national historical mission. In other words, the party should not create distance and separation between word and action. The party members ought to be examples of discipline, organization, self-sacrifice, attention to work, and modesty in life. The organs of state rule ought to act in a firm and confident manner. Their activities ought to be completely subject to the interests of revolution, the party and people, and subject to the principle of patriotism and internationalism. The workers ought to be assured in practice that the party is their own party and the state is their own state. In that case the workers consciously and readily take part in the development and growth of revolution and its defense.

Unfortunately we see in practice serious and crude deviations from the high principle of our party and revolutionary sovereignty. Individuals, sometimes those with party and state ranks, forget the responsibility entrusted to them by these ranks and think only of the privileges and benefits for themselves, their families and their friends, and for their social and regional friends. They forget revolutionary abstinance and abuse their positions and ranks. All this is happening in full view of those simple people who are urged by such individuals to serve the revolution. Is it possible that the workers would trust such people and their unworthy actions?

I would like to cite a specific case in this regard. The majority of workers engaged in the work of extraction and tunneling for gas in Jowzjan Province live underground; they have no suitable clothes or shoes for work, and no beds to sleep on; their food is inadequate, and they lack health care. No measure has been adopted by the oil and gas exploration department and by the Ministry of Mines and Industries in order to effectively eliminate these needs and to improve their working conditions, although there is everything necessary for the creation of normal working conditions for the workers. This clear example displays the insulting approach, the irresponsibility and the lack of interest in the workers. Unfortunately such examples exist in other ministries too.

Here we could ask: In what are the party committee and trade organization engaged? I believe that the central organs also ought to think seriously over all these questions and adopt the necessary measures. We must say that our struggle against the lack of discipline, an irresponsible attitude, the failure to perform work, and the lack of control in party and state remains at a low level and has not been carried out with decisiveness and sufficient originality. As we may see, many members consider it a temporary struggle for which they can wait, or which they can postpone, or from which they can exempt themselves with verbal or similar promises.

We are not going to stop midway and will certainly fight against all these diseases and lack of principles. We are going to eradicate the poisonous roots of abuse. In order to attract the masses and to gain their support and confidence, one ought to have a pure conscience; one ought to be active and principled. So let us be worthy of the trust and support of the Afghan masses. We should be aware that those who are not with the people and the workers will not be with the party or with us.

The party committees ought to be transformed into true centers of education and training of high political and ethical characteristics of every full and candidate member of the party and should be transformed into relentless strugglers against the manifestations and vestiges of haughtiness and arrogance, laziness, abuse, misuse, luxury, and the lack of discipline and originality.

The party control commissions ought to overcome their weaknesses and show a serious, relentless and principled approach toward all sorts of violations of the PDPA charter and the negation of party standards. The courts and prosecutors' offices ought to persistently prevent the violation of revolutionary laws and severely punish those who violate revolutionary sovereignty. The courts and prosecutors' offices ought to have a full-scale shakeup. The PDPA is always trying to create conditions for the involvement of the broadworking masses in state administration. This matter is enshrined in the DRA Basic Principles approved 5 years ago. In 1362 in a session of the DRA Revolutionary Council the law of local organs of state power and administration was approved in which the formation of these organs was envisaged through democratic election. In 1363 during the 13th and 14th Plenums of the PDPA Central Committee a specific approach was adopted toward the implementation of this law.

The party committee's attention must be drawn to the adoption of comprehensive assistance for the convocation of the election of local jirgas in those areas where the possibility of such elections exists. The interests of the development of revolution, the consolidation of people's sovereignty and the broadening of their social base all dictate that the process of election of local jirgas by workers and local people should not halt but on the contrary gain consistently in strength and momentum. At present the major link in this most important matter is the election of jirgas in the villages, because without the election of the village jirga the election of the people's representatives to the district, subdistrict and provincial jirgas would not be based on firm foundations.

So far hundreds of village jirgas have been formed and the village headmen have been appointed, which is a very small number [as heard]. It is very important that the influence of the party committees should be increased in the process of organizing and forming new democratic organs of state sovereignty, and this process should be realized under their leadership and the state organ should give them effective help.

It is necessary to speak here specifically about the role and importance of the local party organs and primary organizations. These organs and organizations ought to carry out fundamental work with the inhabitants in the areas where they live. They should work in places where the masses live and in this way attract the respect, support, and confidence of the workers. At present the party has several thousand primary and sectional organizations; their number is increasing. But although this process of growth is generally positive, as before, the network of the village has (?remained) weak. The number of party organizations and the party members in the villages and in the places where peasants live is less than in the cities. The number of party members in most districts and subdistricts is small. It is necessary for the attention of the provincial party committees and city, district and subdistrict committees to be directed to creating a broad network of primary organizations where the workers live, particularly in the villages. All of us should know that only in this way will we succeed in consolidating the party organizations in the localities and maintain strong, effective, and long-lasting links between the party and the masses of the people. We remember the words of V.I. Lenin that: Only the party organizations that maintain strong links with each other and with the center of the party, by exchanging experiences, can realize propaganda, publicity, and organizational work and, by its resolute implementation be able, more effectively than all working and mass groups, to systematically train the party, the class, and the masses:

Now we turn to discussing some other important tasks of the work of the party committees and the organs of state sovereignty among the masses.

First, mass-political work is not a temporary struggle that can be conducted by adopting measures such as meetings, marches, debates, and so on. In our party, usually after every routine Central Committee plenum this work takes off vigorously but then slows down until the next plenum. The mass-political work ought to, consistently and everywhere, be anticipated by all party committees and party organizations and by all members of the party and all state organs. In the mean time preference should be given to active offensive, visual, live, and descriptive forms. For example, we could speak about the proud work of the propaganda and propagation groups. Their activity has always been welcomed by the people everywhere they go. However, there is one weak point here, which is that the party organizations and the political organs of the Armed Forces do not sufficiently coordinate joint action with the local and regional party organs and do not maintain sufficient accord with them. Only joint and coordinated action and activity between the propagation and publicity organs and the Armed Forces groups with the local party committee are effective in consolidating and expanding the position of revolutionary rule. Such a practice — that is joint and coordinated action, mutual understanding, cooperation, and coordination and the pursuance of each others' work — ought, according to the decisions of the 14th PDPA Central Committee Plenum, to come about everywhere and be established.

Second, so far an effective system for distributing political literature, party publications, propaganda leaflets, and systematic material has not been created. This is a very serious defect. Even if regular publications and material reach the provincial capitals, they still do not reach the principal readers, the lower ranks of the party, and the party preachers and activists. We remember here what importance V.I. Lenin attached to distributing political literature and writings. He pointed out that it is necessary for people to have newspapers and publicity pamphlets at their disposal. This material should be correctly distributed and brought to the people. It should not be lost in transition since half of them do not read or utilize it in some clerical work, it is possible that a quarter of it does not reach the people. What happens here in our country? Political and educational material, placards, propaganda leaflets, and pamphlets that are very badly needed in the provinces, districts and subdistricts, are lying in the store rooms, being wasted. Most of what does reach the localities is not certain to reach those who need it. Such a situation cannot be tolerated any more. Immediate measures should be taken. We must issue a special PDPA Central Committee resolution in this regard. All transport means ought to be utilized to transport this material. A special order ought to be adopted for transporting such materials and any violations of this order ought to be punished according to revolutionary and wartime regulations. Provincial, city, district, and subdistrict party committee secretaries are individually responsible for distributing and organizing the transportation of educational and political material.

Finally, revolutionary order should be created in this regard. Those comrades who are working in the localities should put forward just criticisms concerning the maintenance of material and technical weaknesses of our publicity and propaganda work. At present there are no publication facilities available in the provinces. We are not speaking of advanced facilities in this area. The condition of the press is very bad. It has not been properly equipped and is not active in all provinces. The quality of placards and propaganda leaflets that are printed in the localities is very poor. The aforementioned words also apply to local radios and the equipment of publicity and propaganda organs. Life shows that wherever a task is carried out in proper and party-like manner, that task is successfully completed. For example in the course of 1363, television centers in Qandahar, Herat, Nangarhar, and Ghazni were equipped and began functioning in a very short period of time. Now other such centers are being built in Farah, Khowst, and Feyzabad. Therefore further energy and consistency should be adopted in other matters concerning the organization and equipping of publicity work. In that case implementing the tasks undertaken will certainly be achieved.

Third, the level of mass-political work to a large extent depends on the level of ideological and political readiness of the party members and every party organization, particularly those sections that are directly engaged in publicity and propagation activity. In our party this type of readiness is gained, first of all, in the system of national learning. At present some 75,000 full and candidate PDPA members are engaged in learning under this system. There are some 4,495 training courses and seminars.

The organization of party education is being improved: The publication of method-based material is becoming systematic and educational and method-based seminars with instructors of the educational courses are being regularly convened. Classic material on scientific world outlook and the fundamental PDPA documents are being printed in greater volume to help party education. Measures to increase the readiness of outstanding professional cadres for publicity and propaganda tasks are being adopted. Special sections have been formed in the Social Education Institute of the PDPA Central Committee for this purpose, from which hundreds of students have been graduated so far.

During the 1363-1364 academic year for the first time party education is being implemented categorically according to the level of literacy and readiness of the full and candidate party members. All these are good steps.

However, there are a series of important matters that have not been solved so far on which the effectiveness and quality of party education depend to a large extent. This education still does not embrace the whole party. Most of the party members, particularly those who have been accepted recently, are not enrolled in education courses and seminars. Moreover, the level of attendance in the educational courses ought to be raised.

The most important fact is that, so far, the necessary link of party education in educational courses and seminars has not been carried over to political enlightenment of the masses and political and organizational work among the masses. It should be clearly said that party committees, party members, and all social organization activists should speak to non-party members and the broad masses of the workers and carry out publicity and propaganda work among them. The essence of party policy in the present situation, which necessitates the unity of national and patriotic forces on the basis of struggle against the armed counterrevolution and for the normalization of the situation in the country, should be explained to the masses. Most of this work, in collective and individual form, should be considered the most important task of the party, and it is the duty of party committees to organize this work, control it and demand specific results which, in the final analysis, ought to be reflected in increasing support for the party and the revolution and its defence by the masses.

Fourth, the absorption and [word indistinct] and the expansion of their participation in the development of the revolution and its defense to a considerable extent depend on the extent that party's socioeconomic policy is successfully realized in practice. Therefore, the most important directive of mass-political work is to have workers coordinate the implementation of specific tasks, execution of production plans, reconstruction projects where there has been destruction by the counterrevolution, implementation of the democratic land and water forms, implementation of measures related to water distribution, formation of cooperatives, growth of local industries, and so forth. To enhance and organize our economic life, great efforts are needed. Otherwise our slogans will remain hanging in the air and the masses will not follow us.

Because of this the mass political work should be linked with specific, serious, and fruitful activities. Unfortunately, many party committees do not pay necessary attention to this matter in their practical work. Propaganda work mainly ends up in separate, scattered, and sudden measures and is not directed toward implementing specific socioeconomic tasks. You know that the DRA's socioeconomic growth plan for the year 1364 will be assessed in the Revolutionary Council session. Serious tasks are [word indistinct], especially when the implementation of the 5-year plan, which is now being drafted and compiled begins in 1365. And in the coming year we should prepare the bases for a broad offensive against backwardness and lack of economic growth, to ensure Afghanistan's all-around progress. Party committees and organizations ought to implement all necessary measures in order to mobilize masses to implement drafted plans and to raise the level of workers' activities for this important cause.

Comrades, the strengthening and intensification of the party's political work among the masses and raising the level of their political activities is the urgent condition for solving our main problem, the problem of normalizing the situation in the country, and crushing the counterrevolution.

Life shows that the main source behind the survival and activities of the counterrevolutionary bands is the aid they receive from outside. If there had not been a permanent flow of money, material, and technical equipment from outside, as well as saboteur cadres who have received special training, the counterrevolutionary bands would have been quickly eliminated, would have lost their ability to cause human and material losses, and would have been obliged to stop resisting the revolutionary power.

We see that the ruling circles of the United States, some NATO and dependent countries, China and reaction of the region have considerably increased aid to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. In recent years United States imperialism and its allies have spent more than $1 billion on waging the undeclared war against Afghanistan. This amount is six times the so-called U.S. aid to Afghanistan in the 20 years prior to the April Revolution. In 1364 [as heard] the United States alone has openly allocated $280 million to the Afghan counterrevolution.

It is a fact that the scale of the undeclared war by imperialism and reaction against Afghanistan is continuously expanding. Counterrevolutionary bands, with the aid of international imperialism and reaction of the region, have the opportunity to rearm themselves with the latest weapons and military technology. Every year thousands of mercenaries trained by foreign military instructors in training centers in Pakistan and Iran, and large quantities of weapons, ammunition and other military equipment are being sent to DRA territory. Recently the supplies of various types of heavy weapons including modern antiaircraft and antitank equipment have been considerably increased. Here are just a few examples: In the current year during military operations our Army has seized large quantities of weapons and ammunition from the counterrevolution and/or has destroyed them. One question: Could the counterrevolutionary bands have made up these losses if there had not been permanent and increasing assistance from the outside? What are the tactics of the armed counterrevolution? The counterrevolution depends mainly on a long war of attrition. The tactics are such that the counterrevolution avoids direct confrontation with regular government forces who enjoy superiority, but strives to destabilize the situation at all costs and by all means. Acting in small terrorist and sabotage groups, they destroy economic, social and cultural projects, eliminate the supporters of the revolutionary power, put pressure on people and disrupt lines of communication and services.

The historic experience not only of our revolution but of other revolutions teaches that the crushing of armed counterrevolution infiltrating from abroad is possible only by the joint action of the Armed Forces and the masses. This also applies in our case. The most important direction to our mass, political and defense work arises from this fact. Thus political and organizational work among people has the importance of life and death to the destiny of our revolution, its evolution and its defense, of which I have already spoken. The undeclared war against Afghanistan is a war in which the latest weapons, special professional mercenaries and murderers and trained bands are used against us.

The struggle against them requires large and strong armed forces. These armed forces also bear the basic responsibility for defense of the homeland and maintaining its security vis-a-vis the aggressor foreign enemies. So in the present situation the reinforcement of the Armed Forces has been, is and will be the most important, fundamental and vital task of the party and government, all party and state organs and all social organizations in the capital and in the local areas. In this sphere, first and foremost, the issue of drafting for the Army, Sarandoy and State Information Services [KHAD] is an issue that should be seriously considered and should become the order of the day. One of the reasons for weakness in this regard is that those party and state organs that deal with the draft view it only as an organizational and technical measure, and forget that the draft is a serious political issue related to performance of a patriotic duty. This means that the promotion of patriotic feeling among our people, readiness for the defense of the homeland in emergencies, and love and sacrifice to join the ranks of our proud Armed Forces, especially when the homeland faces danger, is still weak. The effectiveness of mass political work among the citizens and of patriotic military training of the youth is still at a very low level. Only recently the first group of officers were introduced to the teaching of military affairs and education establishments. Meanwhile their (?academics) have not yet begun practical work. This reflects an example of irresponsible approach and indifference toward the very important matter of patriotic military training by those comrades to whom this task has been entrusted.

Another painful and serious cause in the [word indistinct] of draft and call-up is that the commissariats commissioned for this sacred task have not been transformed into true centers of drafting, with patriotic military work with them and the organization of their draft and call-up into the Armed Forces. The methods of activity of the commissariat are also not (?logically) based, but are based on bureaucracy. There are not the necessary links between the party and state organs, social organs and military commissariats in most provinces for patriotic work and activity. They act on their own and separately from each other, rarely organize joint measures, in particular in the area of work with draftees and the local people. The party and state organs, too, in their turn, ought to work with more vigor, more patriotism, more revolutionary zeal and with more interest in implementing the plans for the draft and call-up. The PDPA Central Commission for Draft and Call-Up and the Central Committee Defense and Justice Section ought to control more seriously and more specifically the work of the ministries and departments and the party and state organs in the country areas engaged in the completion of the ranks of the DRA, to organize and coordinate them.

I would like to point out another defect. Commands, political organs, and the party organizations of the Army, Sarandoy, and KHAD do not do consistently and effectively work to expand and consolidate links between the units and companies of the Army and the workers and local people, and this matter casts a negative influence on completing our Armed Forces. This matter was discussed comprehensively in the 14th PDPA Central Committee Plenum. It should be pointed out that the task of expanding and establishing links between the Armed Forces and the local people has not yet been correctly carried out. Unity of the Armed Forces and the people still does not exist as it should. This has a negative effect on improving and completing the state of the Armed Forces.

It is true that from time to time work is done among the people, but the most important fact is that the results of this work are not assessed and expanded. Commands, political organs, and party organizations of the units and companies of the Armed Forces, along with the local party organs, are dutybound to maintain the permanent, consistent, planned, and persistent character of this work to ensure that the link between the Armed Forces and the people are consolidated and expanded, and that the credibility of service to the homeland in the ranks of the

Armed Forces is enhanced. Clear and practical instructions should be issued in this regard to commanders and political heads who should specifically recognize in following out these instructions the method and principle of work among the people on a high proletariat level in the Armed Forces of the new era. It is emphatically added here that the commands, political organs, party committees of the units and companies of the Army, Sarandoy, and KHAD ought to pay great attention to strengthening the ranks of the Armed Forces and show great sympathy to the conditions of draftees. However, such an approach does not yet happen on a regular basis.

In line with strengthening the Army, Sarandoy, and KHAD, which ought to work entirely under the leadership of the party, we must pay serious attention to increasing all forms of worker and popular participation in defending the revolution. Here, most of the results of our political work among the masses are reflected in the state of the struggle against the counterrevolutionary bands. Thousands of individuals have been added to the revolution defense groups this year; participation in self-defense groups has grown relatively; the social order brigades of youths have increased and also the number of individuals in regional units and militia is increasing. As you can see, progress is being made. But, is this progress enough to satisfy us when the main task has not been accomplished? Because the main importance of civilian and mass defense of the revolution lies in the fact that it should exist everywhere and be active everywhere so that the counterrevolutionary bands are never safe. And everywhere the bands attempt to carry out dark and shameful deeds, they should face a shattering blow. Work should be done in this way. All party committees and organizations, the state organs, the organs of the Armed Forces, and social organs are dutybound to work consistently and daily to attract and recruit the masses to the cause of defending the revolution. They should consolidate and revive all forms of mass participation in this very important matter. They should pay great attention to their material and technical maintenance, civilian armed organization, and the correct organization of their activity as well as political work among them.

Comrades, allow me now to talk about the very important national historical question; that is, the specific measures that we must adopt and consolidate to maintain the security of the DRA to prevent an escalation of the undeclared war against Afghanistan and the infiltration of armed counterrevolution from abroad. We must create a strong and reliable bulwark against the schemes of imperialism and reaction of the region toward the continued bloodshed, suffering, and persecution of the people which prevent the normalization of the situation in our country. The PDPA Central Committee Politburo, on the basis of the high interests of DRA state sovereignty, national sovereignty, the revolution, the security of the homeland, the defense of every inch of the country's soil, and to completely crush the counterrevolution infiltrated from abroad, deemed it necessary to take urgent and decisive measures to protect, effectively defend, and shield the DRA border with Pakistan, which has been transformed into the principal base of foreign aggression and interference in our internal affairs by the imperialist forces and by China, and also to guard the length of our border with Iran. It should be noted that in the whole national history of our country, this is the first step and the first decisive, vital decision of Afghanistan based on the national will of the people of Afghanistan.

I would like to speak now about some principle questions concerning the measures that would be taken. First, the aim and essence of these measures consists in putting a stop to the influence of armed counterrevolutionary bands infiltrated from abroad into Afghan territory and in preventing weapons and equipment reaching these bands. At present the export of fatal and subversive tools of the counterrevolution to the territory of our country from Pakistan is actually taking place. We must strengthen and consoldiate our border forces and equip them better. We must maintain reliable joint efforts between them, on the one hand, and with the units and companies of the Army, KHAD, and Sarandoy on the other hand. And we must succeed against the enemy; when the enemy carries out aggression against our borders, they must be faced with strong, all-around, consistent, and persistent defense.

Second: Protecting and defending our borders should not be the task of the border force — the Army, KHAD and Sarandoy — alone, but should be transformed into the vital matter of the people to defend the honor of the sacred soil of the homeland, which is a matter for the tribes who inhabit these border areas. Here lies the vital interest of the courageous, brave, and noble tribes of Pashtun and Baluch and other patriotic Afghan tribes, and which completely accords with the interests and aims of our revolutionary sovereignty.

The armed counterrevolutionaries and their foreign masters intend to transform the tribal regions into regions of war and bloodshed. Their schemes only bring destruction, bloodshed, and death. The DRA's position has been clearly and categorically stated: We desire long-lasting and reciprocally beneficial relations with the noble tribes; and we see in their existence the national-historical defenders of the freedom and independence of our common and united country, Afghanistan, within its borders. Tranquillity and order is necessary all along the border regions. Accord and lasting cooperation between the tribes and the revolutionary sovereignty is necessary.

Third, our party and revolutionary sovereignty, by adopting necessary measures to protect and safeguard its borders, declares and guarantees that during the realization of these measures the historical, national, and traditional interests of the tribes, along with the status of their loyalty and cooperation with the DRA, will be considered and observed. No one will be allowed to interfere or encroach on national matters, customs, the principles of Afghaniat [Afghan code of conduct], and the traditions of the tribes. Existing traditional tribal, commercial, economic, cultural, and family relations, as well as the migration routes of the nomads, including the native people, will be maintained. In the meantime, the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Government rely on the fact that the border tribes on the whole consider the DRA their homeland, support its territorial integrity and national sovereignty, and never willingly engage in armed uprising against the revolutionary order of the DRA.

Fourth, it is the duty of party and state organs to consistently and justly carry out the policy of the PDPA and the DRA Government concerning the tribes. It is their duty to organize links with the tribes within the limits of their authority and develop and

consolidate them. All protocols and aggreements with the tribes must be unconditionally observed by all organs of the state. The food, fuel, clothing, and other goods that have been allocated to the tribes for trade or in the form of help must be completely delivered to their localities on time, to the elders and authorized representatives of the tribes. Help should be given to the tribes in the area of education and training and other cultural and social services as well as assistance in economic growth. In this regard the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and the DRA Government will never allow incidents to occur in which pledges made by state organs are not kept.

All of our policy, the fundamental articles of which are enshrined and explained in all documents of the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Government concerning the nationalities, clans, and tribes, emanates from their trust and confidence and attention to their prosperous future. However, this does not mean that there is no limit to PDPA flexibility toward those who abuse this trust and attention. Let no one doubt that the PDPA and the revolutionary state will bring before the revolution, people, and our common and united country those who attempt to provoke separatism in the tribes, and will punish them completely and justly.

Defense of the vital interests of the tribes, defense of their living areas and their livelihood against armed and interventionist aggression from outside is the duty of all party and state organs. This is our political and party demand. Commanders of the border units and companies should have strong contacts with the credible and influential people and elders of the tribes, should respectfully consider the needs and demands of tribal inhabitants, and should prevent activities that cause undue damage to tribes. Service in the border areas should always and under all conditions be carried out effectively and with vigilance. Duties facing the border forces should be carried out unconditionally.

Fifth, the reliable defense and protection of the borders is a complex and multidimensional problem that includes not only military and technical measures but political, social, economic, and cultural ones. Our success in the struggle against the counterrevolution inside the country and [word indistinct] strengthening of the economy and enhancing the living standards of the people are dependent on effective, immediate implementation of these measures. The serious and immediate tasks of the party, all party and state organs, ministries, departments, and social organizations in border areas are becoming obvious. The Ministry of Defense ought to take serious measures to raise the border forces' readiness level and improve the living standards of the staff and their families. Special attention should be paid to improving political work and training in the border forces and raising the level of their discipline and organization.

Border forces should rely on inhabitants in defense and protection of the borders and should have permanent and lively links with them. This matter requires great propaganda, propagation, and organizational work by regional party committees, political organs, and party organizations of the border forces. It is necessary that the inhabitants know the personnel of their border forces, learn about their work, realize the lofty meaning of this duty, and assist it. There exist effective and perceivable [word indistinct] and a prideful tradition of the inhabitants of the tribal regions defending the homeland's independence and security. These are voluntary border units and border militias. Now that the border forces have been created and have begun operation, these voluntary organizations have been included in the general, national system of protection and defense of the borders and have taken a respected and worthy position in it.

It is the duty of the DRA's Ministry of Nationalities and Tribal Affairs, and party and state organs in localities, to make every effort to organize these patriotic organizations and to supply them and assist in increasing their numbers and their readiness. Political work among them is of great importance. Every tribal unit and every border militia unit is the union of patriots whose influence on inhabitants of tribal regions should always increase.

Political workers who are sent to these organizations should with patience, politeness and by observing traditions, work consistently to enhance the political awareness of the personnel of these units and companies and to create party organizations in them. Strengthening party and state organs in tribal regions and especially in tribal districts and subdistricts (?is essential). These organs have weak links with the inhabitants. In most cases, representatives of the Ministry of Nationalities and Tribal Affairs in local areas work ineffectively and slowly. Their activites in connection with maintaining links with the tribes, putting forward matters for the realization of control, and organization for bringing state decisions regarding the aforementioned regions in a complex form before the PDPA Central Committee and the government, are not completely effective and do not have any considerable effect on the state of affairs. [sentence as heard] This kind of situation is intolerable.

Departments of the Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, provincial party committees and local organs of state power ought to radically change their approach toward work in the border regions and should adopt effective measures to improve the present situation. Serious attention should be paid to creating, expanding and strengthening relations with the tribal leaders and elders, mullahs and clergy of the border regions. During the current year, as a result of efforts by the Ministry of Nationalities and Tribal Affairs, and headquarters of zones and provinces, a great number of permanent jirgas by the tribal leaders and elders have been created in the districts and subdistricts of the country's border provinces. The aim is to enhance the role of these jirgas in strengthening links between the party and state organs and the inhabitants in resolving the urgent problems of tribal regions. It is necessary that tribal leaders and members of permanent jirgas be involved in local organs of state power in the provinces, districts and subdistricts and the leadership organs of the NFF. That is, they should be attracted to active cooperation with revolutionary power based on common interests, to resolve local problems and eliminate the needs of the inhabitants. Where local organs of state power, in cooperation with the jirga of leaders and elders, organize the election and appointment of village headmen, district governors and subdistrict governors and through them resolve the urgent problems of the inhabitants, in those places the people too begin active cooperation with the government, and the party and state organs strengthen their influence on the tribal masses.

In the work with the inhabitants of the tribal regions, who are

severely backward from the economic viewpoint, it is necessary that the development program for these regions be followed consistently, and effective economic measures be taken. Certain efforts should be made so that the inhabitants are aware of the attention and care of the party and state and know that their main problems are resolved in their interests and with their own participation.

Despite the temporary limitation of our possibilities in the conditions of the undeclared war and economic terror by the counterrevolutionary bands, the DRA still continues to allocate foodstuff, clothing and other goods and material in considerable quantities to the tribal inhabitants. Measures for the digging and construction of artesian wells for irrigation of grazing lands, improvement in veterinary services, organization of health centers, construction of schools, and so forth have been drafted and implemented. However, in practice we can observe cases where state decisions on giving economic aid to tribal regions have not been implemented. We demand from party and state organizations the enforcement of serious order and discipline in this regard. It is necessary that the system of transportation, storage, protection, maintenance and distribution of essential goods in the border provinces be prepared, completed and improved as soon as possible.

These goods and also grants-in-aid should in the first instance be distributed fairly among the tribal inhabitants who are actively cooperating with the DRA and the families of those who defend with arms the gains of the April Revolution. Special attention should be paid to the question of provision and mobilization of transport vehicles including tribal transport to send goods to the country's border regions and the transportation of tribal products to Kabul and other regions of the country. Not only the leadership of the Transportation Ministry but also the country's Armed Forces' command can and ought to resolve such important matters. In general, the complicated complex of measures, having organizational, political, social, economic and propaganda character, requires further and sufficient activities and growth of coordination among ministries, departments, local party and state organs.

The PDPA Central Committee Politburo attaches priority to the settlement and solution of the social and economic problems of the border regions' inhabitants, and regards it as a matter for the party and a matter of importance for the state sovereignty. Finally, the inhabitants of the tribal regions should also know and become aware of the truth of party policy and of revolutionary power, the situation in the country, the crimes of the counterrevolution and sinister and evil plans and conspiracies of its foreign masters who strive to crush our April Revolution, stain our country with the blood of patriots, and later divide it.

It should be taken into consideration that the tribal regions are subject to aggression and intervention, especially the strong ideological intervention of imperialism and reaction of the region. They try to impose and (?promote) hostility and lack of trust toward our revolution and the new order born of the revolution among the inhabitants of these regions. They try to distort the nature of the party and the DRA Government's policy and to promote the idea alleging that the revolutionary order is the enemy of people's traditions and the sacred religion of Islam. We should give an appropriate response to such ideological subversion.

We should talk to tribal inhabitants in a simple and understandable language. We should merge the truth of the revolution with the hearts and minds of simple people by effective means and methods.

While improving propaganda and counterpropaganda and exposing the imperialist and reaction's interference in the internal affairs of the DRA, we must envisage the correct requirements for positive and necessary measures to protect the state borders of the DRA which are in the interests of the working inhabitants of the tribes.

The State Committee for Radio, Television, and Cinematography and the Ministry of Communications should provide local radios with material and technical needs as soon as possible. We should in all directions and in general make our propaganda and propagation work more active, promote it to a new high level, and transform it into a powerful weapon in the struggle against the ideological subversion of imperialism, Chinese hegemonism, and reaction in the region, and make it a weapon to struggle for our revolutionary aspirations and defend our right to build a bright future according to our will and choice. To achieve this, all of our mass media, all of the party and state organs and social organization should be mobilized.

Comrades, intensifying party work among the masses and enhancing the level of activity in defending the revolution, is an important and clear matter on which our victory depends. All party committees and organizations and all members of the party should clearly recognize this fact and and adopt it as their guide for action. With new revolutionary fervor, fresh energy, and believing in the righteousness of our cause and its victory, they should work among the masses, go to the depth of the masses, enlighten them politically, and prepare them to struggle for the cause of peace which is their vital cause too. In our country we have a complicated social structure, a country where many tribes, clans, and nationalities reside and we work among them. It is our duty to organize and unite them on a patriotic and revolutionary basis for the interests of our united and common homeland and for their own interests. This is why improving our mass-political work and patiently and consistently pursuing it while considering the peculiarities, characteristics, and local traditions, should result in their active participation in revolutionary changes and the defense of the revolution and the homeland. To struggle for the workers is the key to the success of the revolution. We shall inevitably succeed in further and broader solidarity with the working masses and all national and patriotic forces in the country, and based on that we shall crush the counterrevolutionary bands and shall bring as a gift to the people peace, friendship, fraternity, equality, freedom, progress, and prosperity. Because the final path to the victory of our national democratic revolution is a path toward a just and new society.

Dear comrades, first of all I would like, in this part of the work of the plenum, to speak about an important matter. It is clear that the Afghans share the sorrow and happiness of their Soviet brothers. As you know, on behalf of the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Government I recently took part in the funeral

ceremony of the late Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, former general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet. I expressed the deep sorrow of the Central Committee of our party, the government, and people of Afghanistan at this great loss.

During my visit I had the opportunity to meet with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The Soviet Union wisely elected Comrade Gorbachev, an outstanding and shining personality with Leninist characteristics, to the high post of CPSU general secretary. During my interview with him I expressed this view. Comrade Gorbachev sincerely expressed the principled stand of the CPSU Central Committee in connection with support for the revolution, freedom, national independence and interests of the people of Afghanistan and all-around assistance from the Soviet Union for the DRA. He emphasized the fraternal traditional Afghan-Soviet friendship and its further expansion and consolidation. Comrade Gorbachev stated that the Afghan leadership itself independently decides on matters concerning their country, which is responsible for the affairs of the country, and act with a deep feeling of responsibility. These remarks once again show that the party, the state, fraternal Soviet people, and the Soviet leadership are sincerely loyal in their selfless and sincere friendship with Afghanistan on Leninist lines.

During my last visit to Moscow, and in the course of my meetings, I again realized and felt the high international prestige of our independent and revolutionary country. I felt once again the all-around support of the Soviet Union for the party, the state, the revolution, and the aspirations of our people and its readiness to give further and stronger assistance, for which we should be eternally and sincerely grateful.

The question of the situation concerning Afghanistan and the principled stand of the Soviet Union, was once again categorically stated during my meeting with Gorbachev and his meeting with Ziaul Haq.

At a meeting of the CPSU Central Committee plenum held on 11 March, Gorbachev stated: The CPSU is an internationalist party. Our friends abroad who have the same opinions can be assured that in their struggle for peace and social progress, the Leninist party, as before, will continue close cooperation with fraternal communist, workers, revolutionary, and democratic parties and those struggling for active cooperation and unity among revolutionary forces. The PDPA, the Afghan Government and the people of Afghanistan enjoy such an assurance.

Comrades, during the work of the present plenum of the party Central Committee, we assessed and discussed a very important subject: the itensification of party work among the masses and the enhancement of their activity in defending the homeland and revolution. Now, as we are reaching the end of the meeting, it is necessary to catagorize and highlight the fundamental points of the subject under discussion. I believe by now there is requisite awareness of the need to intensify party work among the masses and the role and tasks of the party, state organs, and social and mass organization in mobilizing the workers in the struggle to create peaceful conditions for the work and life of the people. In this respect, the party has accomplished a great deal and several decisions have been made.

The need to intensify the struggle against the armed counterrevolutionary bands, to socially isolate them and terminate their influence among the people, and put an end to the undeclared war against Afghanistan requires our widespread and consistent political work among the masses to raise the level of their activity and their absorption in the revolutionary process and the defense of the revolution.

Political and training work among the masses and steps to ensure their political participation, ought to be carried out in various and varied forms. The undeviating observation of the workers' interests is not only one of the most important forms of attracting the confidence of the people but is the fundamental task of every true revolution and every true revolutionary. Paying attention to the characters, customs, and national and religious traditions of the people in order to intensify ideological influence on the masses and their involvement in the construction of a new Afghanistan is one of the most effective methods of mass political work among various strata of the people.

Party organizations are not only the organizers of mass work among the people but are also the major force for advancing this task. It is therefore necessary for the party and its unity to be more consolidated — ideologically, politically, and organizationally — than ever before. The party ranks and the local networks of the party organizations should be developed and their activity intensified. On the bases of the ensuing results, the effectiveness of ideological mass-political activity of the organizations and members of the party can be assessed.

One of the most important aspects of sociopolitical work among the masses of the people and the attraction of the masses to the revolution is the expansion and consolidation of local revolutionary sovereignty, the formation of the local organs of state power and administration. The convocation of election commissions, jirgas, and local councils of state power and administration and their executive committees from village to provincial level, which are on our daily agenda, paves the way for the expansion and consolidation of the state revolutionary power. It raises the level of social and political awareness and activity and thus provides opportunities for representatives of the people to participate in the administration of state affairs.

Work among the masses, particularly in the border regions, constitutes a very major part of our mass-political activity. This work should be accompanied by economic work as well as social and cultural, administrative, and organizational work. The specification of work in the tribes ought to be correctly carried out by our party and state organs in the tribal areas. The effective and lasting cooperation of the leaders, religious leaders, and prestigious people of the tribes should be attracted to revolutionary rule on the basis of common interest in solving local problems.

One of the most effective forms of work with the tribes and the way to enlist their cooperation is the creation of their traditional jirgas. It is very important that the peculiarities, customs, traditions, and specific demands of the tribes and the special forms of tribal relations with the revolutionary rule be taken into account.

The major aims of work with the tribes are to raise the political awareness of the residents of tribal regions and increase their acceptance of revolutionary power, to struggle against foreign propaganda, to expose imperialist interventions in our internal affairs, and to do away with the influence of the armed counterrevolution from outside the country and their refugees on the DRA's borders.

Through the intensification and expansion of ideological influence on the inhabitants of the border regions, the importance and positive character of our measures for the protection of state borders should be realized and should be cooperated with. The party and government should take serious measures in order to halt the infiltration and influence of armed counterrevolution from abroad and should take measures to protect the borders. In this regard joint efforts by the party and state organs, the Armed Forces, Sarandoy and KHAD are very necessary. The party and state organs ought to distinguish their heavy tasks in defending the revolution and in consolidating the Armed Forces. The intensification and acceleration of the process of the drafting and call-up of individuals and the completion and consolidation of the ranks of the Armed Forces, the formation of militia units and local and regional tribal forces, the revolutionary defense and self-defense groups, are one of the most important methods to attract the masses in their active struggle against the armed counterrevolution.

What is now considered a major and important task of all the party and state organs in present conditions and situations is the task of drafting and call-up and bringing the ranks of the country's Armed Forces up to full strength. When we speak about the importance of and attention to bringing the Armed Forces up to full strength, enhancing their combat capability, mobilizing the locals and coordinating material resources in order to strengthen the Armed Forces as a prime duty, and when we stress the importance of political and propaganda work among the people, it should be considered that these are all for the defense of our fatherland and for the protection of the workers' interests. Until the shameless interference of international imperialism and its regional collaborators in the affairs of revolutionary Afghanistan and the Army, infiltration and training of counterrevolutionary bands have ceased, the strengthening of the Armed Forces' ranks is one of our tasks that cannot be delayed.

Comrades, the accomplishment of the great tasks discussed in the present plenum demands great work and effort on our part. The party members and most of all the party cadres and party and state personalities ought to be examples everywhere in performing the tasks of the homeland in the interests of society and the masses of the people. The party pursues its policy toward the consolidation of discipline and the enhancement of the level of responsibility vis-a-vis the tasks before it, and struggles against every kind of negligence in regard to the duties and the lack of responsibility and deviation from the norms of the party and state discipline. The yardstick for progressive action, patriotism, and party membership is sincere service to the people, performance of tasks, possession of a clean revolutionary conscience, observation of law and order and party and state discipline, work for raising the people's political consciousness and activity, and an increase in their initiatives and their training in a spirit of patriotism and internationalism.

Comrades, with wishes for success in accomplishing the tasks compiled in the plenum and its decisions, I declare the work of the 15th Plenum of our proud party, the PDPA, to be concluded.

AFP Cites 'Western Diplomats' on Defense Minister

HK021430 Hong Kong AFP in English 1411 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Islamabad, April 2 (AFP) — Afghanistan's former defense minister, Major General Abdul Qader, who was sacked last year, has been jailed because of differences with the country's Soviet-backed ruler, Babrak Karmal, Western diplomats said here today. They also said that several Soviet soldiers were killed last week when their convoy hit mines planted by Afghan rebels in the southeast provinces of Ghazni and Qandahar.

Heavy fighting was continuing around the city of Qandahar, the second largest in the country, where rebel activity was said to be greater than last year, the diplomats said quoting travellers from the area.

Maj. Gen. Qader was dismissed late last year amid reports that the regime had failed to check high Soviet casualties at the hands of Muslim insurgents. Recently his name has been linked to reports of corruption.

The diplomats, quoting unconfirmed reports of his jailing, said there were no details of the charges against [him], and that they did not know where he was being detained. They said his house remained under police guard, however. There were reports from Kabul that Finance Minister Ali Kabir was also in disgrace, but no details were available.

There was no exact death toll on the number of Soviet citizens killed in the mine explosions, but witnesses said several Soviet helicopters had flown to the area to carry away bodies, the diplomats said. The incident occurred near Jalatu, south of Ghazni. Burned-out trucks and tanks were still lying in the area, the reports said. The Soviet troops, backed by Afghan Army troops, had launched a major operation to prevent guerrilla supplies from reaching the area and to force the insurgents out of the region, the diplomats said.

In other developments, Afghan guerrillas reportedly captured eight Afghan secret police officials in a recent ambush on the Qandahar-Spain Baldak road, the diplomats said.

Seventeen civilians, meanwhile, were killed when Soviet helicopters bombed a region near Iran last week, they said.

The residents around Qandahar airport had also been ordered to vacate their homes amid reports that six Soviet helicopter gunships had carried out raids in other areas, the diplomats said.

The official media in Kabul, meanwhile, claimed success in recent operations in Qandahar and eastern Paktia and Konar Provinces, where an Afghan post had been under guerrilla siege for several months.

The *KABUL NEW TIMES* reported that a large amount of guerrilla arms had been captured last week, including more than

1,700 rockets, 20 launches and 1.7 million bullets.

In the capital, officials said that 1,700 more Afghan boys and girls had been flow to the Soviet Union for what was described as "vocational education". Several thousand teenagers have been sent for such training, which the Muslim rebels have denounced as communist indoctrination.

AFP: Mujahidin Leader Visits Western Capitals

AU021347 Paris AFP in English 1352 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Paris, April 2 (AFP) — An Afghan guerilla leader today accused Pakistan of withholding sophisticated weapons sent to Afghan anti-communist forces for fear of angering the Soviet Union.

"Major" Issaq Gilani, commander of resistance forces in the Paktia region of northern Afghanistan, said Pakistan had blocked a consignment of ground to air missiles for the guerillas.

He said Pakistan was afraid the Soviet forces might feel provoked if too many sophisticated weapons reached the insurgents. Pakistan's consent was crucial for both geographical and political factors to ensure that arms reached the resistance forces, he added.

"The countries who want to send us sophisticated military equipment are friends of Pakistan and do not want to do so without its consent," he said.

"Major" Gilani is visiting Paris as part of a public-relations tour of Western capitals. He is accompanied by "Major" Sayyed Mokhtar, commander of guerrilla forces in the Takhar region of northern Afghanistan, and Professor Sayyed Majruh, former dean of Kabul University Arts Faculty and head of the Afghan Information Bureau in Peshawar.

On links with the United States and China, he said he had seen "no American aid" in his province and the guerrillas had "no direct dealings with China" but were in touch with the Chinese "through the Pakistanis".

"Major" Gilani also deplored a lack of substantial aid from Arab countries: "We are not getting the help we expected. Only the underground, fundamentalist Muslim brothers organisation gives conditional aid and material assistance to Afghan mujahidin who share its ideas, while Arab countries like Syria, Libya and South Yemen refuse even to let us inside" their territory.

He said public opinion in north African countries was ill-informed about the situation in Afghanistan.

The Afghan resistance delegation has already been to Italy and will travel on from France to Belgium and the United States to pick up a consignment of "medicine, food and weapons".

"Major" Gilani said the delegation would seek the "political support" of those countries visited.

Rebels in Konduz, Herat Province Reported Crushed

LD021702 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Quoting a security forces spokesman in Konduz Province, a BAKHTAR correspondent reports that as a result of a successful operation which was recently mounted by the security forces in the villages of (Hazrat Imam) District of that province, a number of savage rebels who were disrupting the tranquil life of the people of the localities were crushed and a number of them were captured.

Some 82 assorted weapons; 4 rocket launchers along with 21 rounds of shells; one heavy machinegun along with a quantity of ammunition; 26 hand grenades; 22,000 assorted ammunition; 11 U.S.-made antitank rockets and a quantity of mortar mines; 59 tons of foodstuff; 11 trucks; and a quantity of antistate documents which prove their direct link with imperialist countries, were seized. Also 15 hiding places; one recoilless rifle and 15 antitank mines belonging to them were destroyed.

According to another report, during an operation which was carried out in the villages of the Koshk District, Herat Province, a number of rebels infiltrated from abroad were crushed and 39 assorted weapons; one DShK along with a large quantity of ammunition; 9 antitank mines; one box of fuses and a large quantity of antistate materials were seized from them.

U.S. Plans for Bases Endanger Indian Ocean Area

LD030836 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0424 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Kabul, April 2, BAKHTAR — The U.S. military buildup in the Indian Ocean is a component part of Washington's global militarist plans, writes daily *KABUL NEW TIMES*. [as received] It is an open secret that Pentagon regards the Indian Ocean as a convenient bridgehead for deploying nuclear missile carriers, capable of hitting any part of the globe.

In the past few years, the newspaper goes on to say, the USA has permanently stationed in the Indian Ocean one or two aircraft carriers, two or three nuclear-powered subs, two or four missile cruisers, a dozen of destroyers and frigates. At present, some 30 U.S. military bases are located in the Indian Ocean zone.

Construction is underway to enlarge bases in Bahrain, Oman, Somalia, Kenya and Saudi Arabia. The USA undertakes vigorous attempt to get access to ports and airfields in Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, the Comoro Isles and the Maldives.

Great anxiety is provoked by reports that the USA plans to deploy in the Indian Ocean, including Diego Garcia, new systems of weapons designed for "star wars". Such systems include F-15 jets armed with anti-satellite missiles with homing warheads. Thus the United States puts deliberately in great jeopardy the territories and population of the Indian Ocean countries, the daily emphasized.

In view of the growing menace to peace in this region caused by increased US military preparations it has become imperative for all the peace-loving forces in the littoral and hinterland states of

the Indian Ocean to come out in vigorous opposition to US plans.

In this context, the efforts to make Indian ocean a nuclear-free zone and a zone of peace also need intensification.

The people and the Government of Revolutionary Afghanistan strongly support the proposal and efforts for converting Indian Ocean into a peace-zone and dismantling of US naval and military bases in that ocean, the paper says.

BAKHTAR on Rebels' Attempts To Disrupt Key Road

LD030917 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0448 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Kabul, April 2, BAKHTAR: The Kabul-Jalalabad highway is of a vital importance particularly in the transfer of necessary goods and services from the capital to Nangarhar, the eastern province of the country, writes *KABUL NEW TIMES*.

The daily adds, that is why, the enemies of the DRA have been making frenzied efforts to disrupt communications on this highway to cause difficulties for the people. But, the Armed Forces of the DRA and the voluntary defenders of revolution supported by the local people have foiled their plans and made the highway safe.

In the course of last year around 4,000 land ownership documents were distributed to landless peasants and petty land holders in the province. With a view to help the peasants, 17,000 tons of chemical fertilisers and 300 tons of improved seeds were dispensed to them. Four agricultural cooperatives were newly set up. Seven schools were reactivated and one was newly built. Three heagoh [as received] centres restarted operation in the districts of the province. The inauguration of the faculties of economy and literature of the Bayazid Roshan university has provided the opportunity for education to an additional number of youth.

In order to render assistance to the inhabitants of villages, last year 1,152 tons of wheat, 56 tons of sugar, 8 tons of edible oil and other essential goods were given to them free of charge.

The expansion of the ranks of the security forces, strengthening of tribal regiments, frontier militia and soldiers of revolution made it possible to form 18 consultative jirgas (local assemblies) in the course of the last Afghan year, ended March 20, 1985. The convocation of these jirgas helped in the election of 140 persons as village chiefs in various villages who in cooperation with the party and state organs solve the local problems.

Rebel Repents Anti-Islamic Deeds, Surrenders

LD030914 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0436 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Kabul, April 2, BAKHTAR — "We realised that all deeds of those who pretended to be the defenders of Islam are in full contradiction with the tenet of Islam. But their claims that [word indistinct] is in danger in Afghanistan are totally groundless".

This was stated by Shir Muhammad, son of Imam Qul, a resident of Jowzjan Province and the former commander of a 30-man armed group previously belonging to the Jami'at-e Eslami band which surrendered to the Armed Forces of the DRA. Shir Muhammad had a three-year long association with the unholy Jami'at-e Eslami band.

He told the *KABUL NEW TIMES* reporter that he had been forced to take up arms and fight against the Government of the DRA, otherwise Kal Jafar (Jafar Bald), one of the counter-revolutionary leaders in his district, warned to kill all his family.

"Kal Jafar used to command us to destroy roads, bridges, state buildings, and public utility establishments, to arson mosques, schools, hospitals, to kill teachers, school children, state employees, shop-keepers, workers, clergy and enlightened peasants, to plunder the property of those people who opposed counter-revolution and to kill them for the prupose of giving "lessons" to others their Shir Muhammad said. Having repented their past deeds, which were contrary to the religion and the interests of the people, they, that is all members of his group along with their weapons surrendered to the security forces.

Muhammad Nabi son of Haji Amanullah, an inhabitant of the Sholgara District of Balkh Province, was also the commander of another counter-revolutionary group. He had been in the ranks of the counter-revolutionaries for three years before he along with his group members surrendered to the state of the DRA.

Muhammad Nabi narrated to the reporter: "If we said to our leaders that their oders were in contradiction with 'shari'a' (religious law), they used to say: "Don't care about 'shari'a' and do whatever we say. After seeing the crimes of these predators, we could not bear it any more. Therefore, availing the general amnesty decreed by the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, we that is, 40 armed and over 100 unarmed people surrendered ourselves to the security forces of the country.

Colombo: Zia Discusses Relations With Sri Lanka
BK021054 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Addressing Sri Lankan newsmen [in Lahore], President Ziaul Haq said that Pakistan always respected the independence and sovereignty of Sri Lanka. He assured them that his country would never interfere in the internal affairs of Sri Lanka. President Zia said that the friendly ties between the two countries would be strengthened in the years ahead.

In a separate interview with the Sri Lankan correspondent, President Zia described President Jayewardene as a guiding force in the entire Southeast Asian region and said that Sri Lanka was fortunate to have an elder statesman like Mr Jayewardene as its leader. General Zia said even Pakistan could benefit from the advice and guidance of this great Sri Lankan leader.

Junejo on Cabinet Formation, Power Transfer
BK021608 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo has assured the people that the country is marching confidently on the path toward democracy. He was addressing a huge gathering at the Mirpur Khas Airport on his arrival at Mirpur Khas from Karachi today. He said the country's destination is democracy, and he is confident that all sections of the people will wholeheartedly cooperate in the march toward the realization of this objective. He said the people's cooperation will greatly help in the task of establishing a true Islamic democracy in Pakistan. He said that everything possible is being done for the early transfer of power to avoid the situation that emerged following the 1970 elections. Junejo said that it is the president's sincere desire to lift martial law as soon as possible so that a democratic era can begin.

The prime minister said that the assumption of power by elected representatives will accelerate the pace of progress, thereby benefiting the common man. He said the country is passing through a delicate period, requiring the cooperation of all sectors of the people to run the affairs of the country in a peaceful way, thereby helping in the establishment of an Islamic democracy. Power is being transferred to the people's elected representatives through the establishment of assemblies at the national and provincial levels. He said he is extremely grateful to the members of the National Assembly and senators for the manner in which they have placed their confidence in him and entrusted him with the responsibility of leading the country.

The prime minister assured the people of the area that his government will make every possible effort to eliminate the evil of bribery, especially in the rural areas.

Earlier, talking to newsmen at Karachi airport before his departure for Mirpur Khas, the prime minister said that the federal cabinet will be formed next week. About the appointment of the chief minister of Sind Province, he said a person who enjoys majority support in the provincial assembly will assume this post. He said he is willing to meet any politician. He regards all politicians as patriotic people, and his doors are always open to them.

About political detainees, he said a number of such persons have been released during the past few days, and the rest will also be released.

Sudan's Numayri To Arrive 9 Apr for State Visit
BK021224 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri of Sudan will pay a 5-day state visit to Pakistan on Tuesday [9 April] next at the invitation of President Mohammad Ziaul Haq. He will be accompanied by the ministers of foreign affairs, defense, economic affairs, culture and information, commerce, and governor of Sudan's northern region.

Belgian Vice Prime Minister To Arrive 10 Apr
BK021228 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] The vice prime minister of Belgium, Mr Jean Gol, arrives in Islamabad on the 10th of this month on a 3-day visit to Pakistan.

Elections Planned for Azad Jammu, Kashmir 15 May
BK030927 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Elections in Azad Jammu and Kashmir will be held on 15 May. The chief election commissioner of Azad Jammu and Kashmir will announce the election schedule soon. Announcing this at a news conference in Muzefferabad this morning, the president of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Retired Major General Abdur Rahman, said that the elections will be held peacefully, freely and fairly.

Afghan Rebel Activities in Herat, Helmand Noted
BK030615 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Reports received from Afghanistan say that in a recent operation in (Shahzada) city of Herat Province the mujahidin damaged a post of Soviet-Karmal troops and killed all soldiers stationed there. The reports say that the freedom fighters control nearly all roads leading to Herat city.

Other reports say fierce fighting has been taking place in Helmand Province also between mujahidin and Soviet-Karmal troops for the last 4-5 weeks. Mujahidin say that they have shot down six enemy aircraft.

MASHRIQ Views Gorbachev 'Advice' on Afghanistan

GF291300 Karachi MASHRIQ in Urdu 27 Mar 85 p 3

[Editorial: "A New Factor in the Afghanistan Problem"]

[Text] President General Ziaul Haq in his address to the joint session of parliament took the members of parliament into confidence on the Afghanistan issue and said that so far in his contacts with Soviet leaders, both sides, despite their differences, have stressed bilateral relations and strengthening cooperation. He said that cooperation was currently taking place in the economic sector and he hoped that this cooperation would continue in the future. However, he added that in his recent meeting with Gorbachev in Moscow, the Soviet leader, like his predecessor, complained that Pakistan had a hand in the foreign interference in Afghanistan and that a political solution of the Afghan question was possible only when foreign interference in Afghanistan ceases. However, a new factor appeared this time and Moscow has hinted that if Pakistan does not change its attitude toward Afghanistan, then Soviet-Pakistani relations would be affected.

The Soviet ambassador in Pakistan, Mr Smirnov, while expressing his views on President Zia's speech, said that it was regrettable that no possibility of a change in Pakistan's policy was visible. The Soviet ambassador also clarified that the new Soviet leadership has not threatened Pakistan but has only advised that Pakistan should not interfere in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan, otherwise he said the situation in the region will not remain good.

We think that the Soviet ambassador's reaction to the president's speech and his views on the talks between the two heads of state are worth looking into. After all, what change does the Soviet ambassador want in Pakistan's policy on the Afghanistan issue? If he wants Pakistan to accept Soviet military control over Afghanistan without any objection, then this is not possible and Pakistan will not yield to any pressure from the Soviet Union on this issue. The whole world knows that the Afghan people have not accepted Soviet military control over Afghanistan and for the last 5 years have battled the Soviet forces on this very issue. In such circumstances, neither Pakistan nor any other freedom-loving country could accept Soviet military control over Afghanistan.

With regard to the president's meeting with Gorbachev, the president has pointed out a new factor — this time Pakistan has been told that if its interference in Afghanistan continues, then bilateral relations between Pakistan and the Soviet Union would be affected. According to the Soviet ambassador, Gorbachev has advised Pakistan that it should not interfere in Afghanistan otherwise conditions in this region will not remain good. Whatever interpretation one gives to the advice or threat of Gorbachev, the fact remains that while the Soviet Union has been talking about strengthening relations and cooperation between the two countries despite the differences on the Afghanistan issue, it now has expressed the possibility that bilateral relations may be affected. Undoubtedly, this is a new factor aimed at increasing Soviet pressure on Pakistan. But one should keep this in mind: Pakistan will never yield to any pressure on its principled stand and, despite the change in tone of the Soviet leadership, it will continue its efforts toward a peaceful solution. The president has expressed the hope that the Soviet Union will adopt a conciliatory attitude and no such condition emerges that may affect relations between the two countries. However, the new Soviet leadership cannot, either by its advice or threats, make Pakistan change its principled stand.

Editorial Urges Soviets To End War in Afghanistan

GF311307 Karachi MASHRIQ in Urdu 28 Mar 85 p 3

[Editorial: "Soviet Leadership Should Accept Reality"]

[Text] An American paper, quoting experts, has listed the losses in lives, arms, and economy for the Soviet Union in the 5-year Afghanistan war. According to these statistics the Soviet Union has so far lost 15,000 men and 300 aircraft, including helicopters. The war has also cost the Soviet Union $20 billion. The state of affairs after these huge losses in lives and materiel indicates that the area under Soviet control at present is much less than it was at the beginning of the war. The Afghan mujahidin have gained control of a larger part of their homeland.

These facts and figures are clear proof of the Soviet setback in Afghanistan. Therefore, the new Soviet leadership, instead of taking hasty steps without taking the consequences into consideration, should look deeply into the situation and accept the reality that there is no military solution to this problem. The interest of the Soviet Union lies in the fact that it should let indirect talks succeed so that a peaceful solution to the problem can be found.

Pakistan is willing to cooperate wholeheartedly in such an attempt. Therefore, the Soviet Union, instead of giving new threats to Pakistan, should try to bring the talks to some meaningful end.

DAWN on Funding Available for Trade With USSR

GF011456 Karachi DAWN in English 29 Mar 85 Economic and Business Review Supplement p 1

[Text] Karachi, March 28: The Government has informed the importers that funds are available for immediate utilisation in accordance with the provision of Import Policy Order, 1984, for the import of goods under protocol of mutual deliveries of goods between Pakistan and USSR dated April 5, 1984, it was learnt here.

The goods that can be imported from USSR under this protocol include agricultural machinery and equipment, mining and mine-rescue equipment, spareparts of machinery and equipment, laboratory equipment, fluorescent tubes, float glass, watches and clocks, books and periodicals, air-conditioners, industrial sewing machines, thermostats of refrigerators and air-conditioners, binoculars, electric shavers, knitting machines, industrial washing machines, centrifuges, drawing planishing machinery, drycleaning equipment, ball-bearings and chemicals.

Similarly, the Government has also informed that funds are available for immediate utilisation in accordance with the provi-

sion of Import Policy Order, 1984, for the import of following items under Pak-USSR Barter No. 19, dated April 26, 1983.

Float glass, agricultural machinery, spareparts of machinery, tools and workshop equipment, laboratory equipment, medical and hospital equipment, fluorescent tubes, watches and clocks, machines, thermostats of refrigerators and air-conditioners, binoculars, electric shavers and asbestos fibre.

Licences for items under this barter are proposed to be issued on "first-come-first-served basis".

Meanwhile, the validity of the Pak-USSR barter protocol, dated April 5, 1984, has been extended up to June 30, for opening of Letters of Credit and up to December 31, 1985 for completing shipment of goods.

HAIDAR: Prime Minister Urged to Remain Ethical

GF021327 Rawalpindi HAIDAR in Urdu 28 Mar 85 p 3

[Editorial: "Mr Prime Minister! Stay Away From Such People!"]

[Excerpts] As soon as the confidence motion for the new prime minister was approved in the National Assembly, many members gave welcome addresses and exhorted him to foil all attempts to become entangled in bureaucracy and to maintain a firm rapport with the people.

We do not wish to accuse the bureaucracy, because the system of martial law or nonelected governments does not permit many facilities to the bureaucracy and is often the target of the leaders' criticism if it does not pander to their whims and tries to point out facts and show the right direction. The only successful officers are those who try to acquiesce with the government, while those who do not, stand to lose and are harassed in one way or another.

We wish to give some well-meaning advice to the newly elected prime minister. He should not incorporate any such elements in the administration who are sycophantic and hypocritical. In appointing his officers he should take merit and honesty into account and thus force the bureaucracy to change its attitude. As the prime minister he said that he wished to end bribery and take drastic action against bribetakers, he will have to be doubly careful that the stooges of unethical officers do not foil his mission.

Mr Junejo should encourage those officers who work conscientiously and scrupulously within the administrative infrastructure. Such individuals should be brought to the forefront. If the prime minister is firm in his resolve to eradicate all evils and to weed out unethical elements, then all the obstacles in his path will disappear and he will win the appreciation of the people.

Democratic Process Needs End of Martial Law

GF021525 Lahore NAWA-E WAQT in Urdu 30 Mar 85 p 3

[Editorial: "A Conducive Atmosphere for Restoration of Democracy"]

[Excerpts] The politicians arrested on 18 February before the polls, including Maulana Ahmad Shah Noorani, Khwaja Khairuddin, Sardar Sherbaz Mazari, and Mr Mushir Pesh Imam, have been released. They were expected to be released in the first week of March after the electioneering game was over, but their confinement was extended. Meanwhile, all those politicians who were arrested in the provinces prior to the elections have been released.

The gradual release of the political leaders and workers and the effect it will have on removing bitterness and misunderstandings does not need any further explanation. The prime minister, Mr Junejo, has also said that when talks are held with politicians, the conditions should not only improve but should also be guided along the right paths. Although the prime minister's attention is mostly taken up with the establishment of the federal and then the provincial cabinets, he has also told the president very frankly that martial law and a civil government cannot coexist. Speaking to journalists after obtaining a vote of confidence, he also said that no one can stop the politicians and that discussions are necessary in politics.

Those political circles who chose to boycott the elections and whose workers and politicians were arrested prior to the elections and who are being released gradually are naturally embittered and disgruntled. Their insistence that they are right is also to be expected. Now that the elections have taken place and the process of the delegation of powers has begun, the need of the hour is that martial law should be removed at once in order to create an atmosphere conducive to paving the way for the restoration of democracy. This should be done with positive thought and action so that all obstacles in the path of this objective may be removed.

BANGLADESH

Delhi Reports Ershad's Withdrawal of Concessions

BK031357 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] The Bangladesh president, Lieutenant General Ershad, today announced that he is withdrawing all the concessions he had earlier offered to the opposition parties for their participation in the parliamentary poll. Speaking to newsmen at Dhaka airport on his return from Saudi Arabia this morning, General Ershad said that these concessions have become invalid since he has won the referendum with a massive mandate. The concessions include phased withdrawal of martial law, release of all political detenues, and holding of parliamentary elections before the presidential poll.

General Ershad declared that he will continue as president till a new election is held under the country's suspended constitution. He said no date has yet been decided for the parliamentary poll.

INDIA

Mauritius Prime Minister Visits, Meets Gandhi

Received by Gandhi

BK021020 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Excerpt] The Mauritius prime minister, Mr Aneerood Jugnauth, was given a warm and ceremonial welcome when he arrived in New Delhi this morning on a 3-day official visit. He was received at the airport by the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, his cabinet colleagues, and several other dignitaries. Mr Jugnauth was given a guard of honor.

Holds Talks With Gandhi

BK030525 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] The prime minister of Mauritius, Mr Aneerood Jugnauth, held talks with the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, in New Delhi this evening. They are believed to have discussed the prospects of further strengthening bilateral relations and reviewed international developments, particularly the situation in the Indian Ocean and the continuing war between Iran and Iraq. Mr Jugnauth also had a meeting with the president, Giani Zail Singh.

Gandhi, Jugnauth Speak at Banquet

BK030647 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] India and Mauritius have expressed concern over the stockpiling of nuclear weapons and intense rivalry among the superpowers in the Indian Ocean. This is making peace efforts difficult.

Speaking at a dinner hosted in honor of the visiting Mauritius prime minister, Mr Aneerood Jugnauth, in New Delhi last night, the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi said the security environment around the two countries is deteriorating. We must direct all our efforts toward the prevention of nuclear confrontation.

Referring to the superpower rivalry in the Indian Ocean, Mr Gandhi said our desire to see the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace is far from realization yet. Nevertheless, we should continue efforts and maintain our solidarity. In this context, Mr Rajiv Gandhi reiterated continuing support of India to the restoration of the Chagos Archipelago to Mauritius.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi said the poor countries would be faced with a disaster if industrialized nations continued with their protectionist policies. He said in the prevailing disquieting economic climate, it is imperative that the developing countries strive for collective self-reliance.

Referring to the Gulf war, Mr Rajiv Gandhi expressed the hope that both Iran and Iraq will heed the unanimous views of the Nonaligned Movement and the world community and end the war.

About the Palestinian problem, the prime minister said Israel must withdraw from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.

The Mauritius prime minister said that the world is passing through a series of convulsions. He said those who are in a position to halt this sad trend are wasting their valuable resources in rekindling tension and conflict. The Mauritius prime minister commended India's ceaseless efforts for world peace. He paid glowing tributes to Mrs Indira Gandhi, describing her as a stalwart of nonviolence.

Both the prime ministers also shared their deep concern at regional conflicts and tensions in parts of Asia, Latin America, and Africa.

Home Minister on Situation in Assam, Punjab

BK021629 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] The home minister, Mr S.B. Chavan, told the Lok Sabha today that he is quite hopeful of finding an amicable solution to the foreign nationals problem in Assam. He was replying to the 9-hour long debate on the budget demand of his ministry. The house later approved the demands after rejecting all cut motions. Mr Chavan referred to his recent talks in Shillong with representatives of the All Assam Students Union and some of the state ministers and said that he found that conditions are now ripe to clinch the issue.

About the Punjab situation, he said the doors of the government are always open and it is up to the Akali leaders to give up their obstinate stand and come to the negotiating table. Describing some of the interviews given by Sant Longowal as unfortunate, the home minister said that the sant does not seem to be in a comfortable position and may need some more time. Reiterating

the government's stand that it will not compromise on the question of nation's integrity, he appealed to the opposition parties to rise above petty considerations and create a congenial atmosphere for solving the Punjab issue.

He assured the members that the government is examining the cases of all Punjab detainees and all those who have no serious criminal charges against them will be released soon.

Referring to the center-state relations, Mr Chavan said the Sarkaria Commission has circulated a long questionnaire to all the state governments and interested parties. So far about six states have sent their reply. The commission will submit its report as early as possible.

On the law and order situation, the home minister said that it was essentially a problem for the state governments and they should depend on the central forces only as an emergency measure.

The center would try to help the states in improving the working conditions of the police forces and providing them with modern equipment.

On the antireservation agitation [protesting the reservation of seats for certain groups in colleges] in some of the states, Mr Chavan said there is no justification to continue the agitation after the announcement that the issue will be reconsidered. The prime minister's statement about arriving at a consensus is only in the context of reservation to backward parties and not to scheduled castes and tribes.

Punjab To Remain 'Restricted Area' Until 2 July

BK021609 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] The whole of Punjab will continue to remain as a restricted area till the 2d of July. Under the Foreigners' Restricted Areas Order 1963, no foreign passport holder can enter Punjab for any purpose without obtaining special permission granted by the central government, the Indian missions abroad, or the state home secretary.

State Minister Denies Bhopal Gas Leak Story

BK021559 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] The Madhya Pradesh industry minister, Bharat Singh, denied in the State Assembly that there was any fresh leakage of poisonous gas from the Union Carbide plant in Bhopal. He told the house that some foul smell spread around the plant when the liquified chlorine gas was being transferred from the storage tanks. Two tanks were [words indistinct] last week. Examination of workers engaged in transfer process of the gas revealed no harmful effects. Mr Bharat Singh reiterated the state government's determination not to allow the plant to start again.

Sikh Priests Excommunicate Agriculture Minister

BK021620 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] The five Sikh head priests today issued a hukumnama [decree] excommunicating the union agriculture minister, Mr Buta Singh. The hukumnama said that Mr Buta Singh had defied directive of the Akal Takht [the highest seat of the Sikh religion].

The head priest of the Takht Sri Harmandarji Patna Saheb, Jathedar Man Singh, described it as a political decision having nothing to do with Sikh religion and its traditions. In a statement, he said it could not be accepted as a hukumnama as other takhts were not a party to this decision.

Two former Punjab ministers — Mr V.M. Rao Singh and Mr Diyant Singh — have expressed their anguish over the decision of the head priests. They said in a statement that a meeting of the jathedars [group leaders] of all the takhts should have been convened before taking the decision.

Opposition Criticizes New Pakistani Premier

BK020330 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Opposition parties in Pakistan have described as disappointing the new prime minister, Mr Junejo's first national address on Sunday [31 March]. They say Mr Junejo did not set a deadline for lifting martial law and restoration of fundamental rights in the country. The Pakistan press has also criticized the broadcasting that the address unfolded no major political initiatives and left unanswered the pressing political question.

The Movement for Restoration of Democracy — MRD — leaders said the address did not announce the release of political leaders or revival of political parties. Among the prominent opposition leaders who expressed disappointment at the address included Khwaja Khairuddin, and Sardar Sherbaz Mazari.

NEPAL

Delhi on Bhandari Talks With Chand, Khatri

BK021552 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] The foreign secretary, Mr Romesh Bhandari, had a 25-minute meeting with the Nepalese foreign minister, Mr Padma Bahadur Khatri, in Katmandu this afternoon. Talking to newsmen later, Mr Bhandari described the meeting as very satisfying. He said the talks centered on the very basis which governs our relations, which are one of cooperation and understanding and the unique historical links which our two countries have. Mr Bhandari also met the prime minister, Lokendra Bahadur Chand. They discussed the possibility of Indian participation in the industrialization of Nepal and the question of avoidance of double taxation between the two countries.

Official Attacks Security Council Stance on War

LD021953 Tehran IRNA in English 1744 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Tehran, April 2 IRNA — Iran's deputy minister of foreign affairs Tuesday reiterated that the U.N. secretary general was welcome to Tehran, and said by its continued silence on the Iraqi imposed war the Security Council in fact continued a policy of partiality against the Islamic Republic of Iran and encouraged the Baghdad regime in further breaching international laws.

In an interview with IRNA, Hoseyn Kazem-Pour Ardebili said as it had been declared in the statement of the Foreign Ministry last week, Iran would welcome the trip to Tehran of Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar and that "we are prepared to hold talks with the U.N. chief within the framework of his last week statement which contained objective points."

De Cuellar issued the statement a few days after he held separate talks with Kazem-Pour Ardebili and Iraq's Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz in New York.

Asked by IRNA on the follow-up of U.N. chief's statement, the deputy foreign minister said it seemed that the matter had been postponed and faced some problems "due to Baghdad's silly response." Because, he said, Iraq says it wants complete peace or an all-out war, which in other words means complete peace or the violation of all human-international regulations by the Baghdad regime.

He added that "this silly statement" would definitely not strip international organisations and particularly the United Nations of their "heavy responsibilities" in protecting international laws and conventions. He said, when these world organisations failed in protecting international conventions and regulations, undoubtedly they would never be capable of fulfilling peace as well.

Asked how did he evaluate the reaction of the Security Council in relation with the recent developments in the war, Kazem-Pour Ardabili said what was termed "quiet diplomacy" at the Security Council today, was in fact the implementation of a "policy of silence" vis-a-vis the complete violation by the Baghdad regime of human-international principles and this, he pointed out, has been the Security Council's permanent policy toward the Islamic Republic.

Because, he said, the Security Council has never adopted a neutral policy towards Iran and the resolutions issued by the Council in the past as well as its silence vis-a-vis the open breach of the international laws by Baghdad, all and all reveal the council's partiality in the imposed war. "This policy, in fact, has been encouraging the Baghdad government in violating international laws," the deputy foreign minister concluded.

UNESCO Head Reminds Iraq of Hague Convention

LD021514 Tehran IRNA in English 1051 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Paris, April 2, IRNA — Amadou Mahtar M'bow, secretary-general of UNESCO, while expressing his deep concern about the bombardment of the Iranian city of Esfahan and the destruction of the city's Jame' Mosque by the Iraqi regime, reminded Iraq of The Hague Convention which calls for the preservation of cultural monuments and properties at times of war.

Replying to a letter from the Iranian minister of culture and higher education and also a letter from Iran's permanent representative at UNESCO, M'bow expressed deep concern and regret about the bombardment of the historic city of Esfahan and the destruction of the city's very old Jame' Mosque.

The Iranian UNESCO representative told IRNA Tuesday that in his letter, Mr. M'bow said that he has reminded Iraq of its commitment to The Hague Convention calling for the preservation of cultural and historic monuments at times of war in a cable sent to the Iraqi foreign minister.

In Mr. M'bow's cable to the Iraqi foreign minister, it is said that Iraq is one of the parties which have signed The Hague Convention, and therefore, it had to refrain from attacking historic monuments and buildings, "specially since the Naghshe Jahan Square in Esfahan has been listed as one of the world's historic monuments."

The UNESCO secretary-general also expressed the organization's readiness to dispatch its experts and cooperate fully for the repair of the historic monuments damaged in the course of Iraqi aerial attacks on Esfahan.

'Extremely Critical' Situation Reported in Sudan

LD031319 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] In an interview with UPI in Washington, Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Republic of Sudan, said that he had frustrated a coup d'etat plan initiated by Muslims supporting Iran's Islamic Revolution. Numayri made no mention whatsoever of the details of that plan and the individuals arrested. On the other hand, reports reaching us from Khartoum say that the situation in that city is extremely critical and that military forces are surrounding and imposing their total control on Khartoum's universities and mosques.

We would like to point out that last week when Ja'far Muhammad Numayri began his visit to the United States, there were vast demonstrations of protest against Numayri's anti-Islamic policies. In a march toward the U.S. Embassy, protesters chanted "Death to the United States," "Death to Israel," and "Allah o Akbar", calling for the inception of an Islamic government in Sudan.

Joint Staff Command Issues Communique No 2,061

LD021619 Tehran IRNA in English 1547 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Tehran, April 2, IRNA — Iran's Muslim combatants killed at least 25 enemy soldiers and wounded many of them in battlefields in the western fronts on Monday while sporadic artillery fire was traded between the Iranian troops and the enemy forces in other battlefronts on the same day.

A military communique published by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces here Tuesday said the Iranian forces had also destroyed eight group bunkers and three observation posts of the Iraqi forces as well as one gun and another military truck along with its crew in the western fronts on Monday.

The Joint Staff Communique Number 2061 said the Iranian artillery units Monday had bombarded military and economic ares in Basra, Halabjah, Sayyid Sadiq, Chuwartah and Khurmal inside Iraq.

Meanwhile sporadic artillery shelling continued in border battlefronts overlooking the Iranian cities of Piranshahr, Sardasht, Hajj 'Umran and Marivan on Monday.

In battlefronts in west of Iran's Bakhtaran Province the Iranian combatants opened fire on enemy troops checking their movements and inflicting damages and casualties upon them.

In the western fronts on Monday the Iranian troops pounded enemy artillery emplacements inflicting damages and casualties upon them, while elsewhere across the Arvand River Iran's Muslim combatants checked enemy operations destroying two of their group bunkers.

Meanwhile, Iraqi troops Monday shelled the city of Abadan using their long-range artillery fire and damaging 75 houses there.

More Volunteers Leave for Battlefronts

GF030528 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] In continuation of the departure of popular forces to the fronts of right against wrong, during the past few days thousands of volunteers, including those wishing to return to the front for another tour, and mobilization members of the oppressed division of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps and the Labbeyk ya-Khomeyni plan, from Lorestan, Chahar Mahall va Bakhtiari, Bovir Ahmad va Kohkiluyeh, Kerman, and East Azarbayjan Provinces, and from Karaj, Qazvin, Zanjan, Urumiyeh, Shiraz, Qom, Arak, Kashan, Hamadan, Kazerun, Bandar-e Gaz, Arsanjan, Jahrom, Sari, Sharud, Damqan, Sabzevar, Ramhormoz, Esfahan, Na'in, Dorcheh, Ardestan, Abarqu, Khonsar, Khodabandeh, Abhar, Falavarjan, Shahinshahr, Mobarekeh, Semirum, Zarrinshahr, Khomeynishahr, Najafabad, Dehdasht, and Bandar-e Anzali departed amid warm send-offs by the people of their cities for the fronts of the war against the Zionist enemy.